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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/666,521	09/20/2000	Jun Koyama	SEL 209	6933
7590	06/23/2008	Cook Alex McFarron Manzo Cummings & Mehler Ltd Suite 2850 200 West Adams Street Chicago, IL 60606	EXAMINER NGUYEN, KIMNHUNG T	
			ART UNIT 2629	PAPER NUMBER PAPER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/666,521	Applicant(s) KOYAMA, JUN
	Examiner KIMNHUNG NGUYEN	Art Unit 2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4,7-13,16-23,26-32,35 and 36 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-4,7-13,16-23,26-32,35 and 36 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/3/08, 5/13/08

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/3/08 has been entered.

2. This application has been examined. The claim 1-4, 7-13, 16-23, 26-32, 35-36 are pending. The examination results are as following.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 9-12, 18-22, 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. (US 5,990,629) in view of Shioya et al. (US 6,091,382) and in view of Von Stein et al. (US 6,529,243).

Regarding claims 1, 9, 19 and 28, Yamada et al. discloses in figs. 1, 5, an electronic device comprising an EL display device (11) including a thin film transistor (12); an EL element (11) with the pixel electrode as a cathode (11a, see col. 18, lines 66-67 and col. 19, lines 1-3); and an insulating layer (14) is formed on the driver transistor 12 and the selection transistor

13(see col. 7, lines 57-66), an applying means (image signal memory section 2e, corresponds to the light emission signal output section 2f determines whether or not organic EL element 11 of the pixels should be illuminated for every light sub-frame with the image signals Sp stored in the image signal memory section 2e... to the drain driver 4, see col. 11, lines 24-35) for applying an image signal to the EL element; and a correcting means for gamma correcting (2c, fig. 5) the image signal; and wherein the thin film transistor, the pixel electrode, the EL element, the insulating layer, the applying means and the correcting means are formed over a same substrate.

Yamada et al. does not disclose an insulating layer over the EL element, and wherein the correcting means is configured to amplify a signal of red and attenuate a signal of blue or green.

However, Shioya et al. discloses in figs. 21, 22, a display device 226 comprises an insulating layer (see transparent insulating film (227)) formed on an EL display element for the display light (see fig. 22, see transparent insulating 227 formed on the third and fourth organic layers 222,223 uniformly contains a luminescent material; for emitting white light, see col. 18, lines 36-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the insulating film formed on the EL display element as taught by Shioya into the EL display of electronic device of Yamada et al. for producing the claimed invention because this would provide the light generated near the interface between the fourth organic layer and third organic layer, and allow injection of electrons into the third organic layer, and allow the white light traveling toward the color filter (see col. 18, lines 48-56).

Yamada et al. and Shioya do not disclose wherein the correcting means is configured to amplify a signal of red and attenuate a signal of blue or green.

Von Stein et al. disclose a video image signal comprising the correcting means is configured to amplify a signal of red and attenuate a signal of blue or green (see col. 4, lines 16-22 and lines 41-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the correcting means is configured to amplify a signal of red and attenuate a signal of blue or green as taught by Von Stein et al. into the system of Yamada et al. and Shioya for producing the claimed invention because this would provide the corrected signals are obtained which are further processed in a known manner and are present at the output of the RGB signals (col. 4, lines 21-23).

Regarding claims 2, 10, 20, 29, Yamada et al. discloses further comprising a memory for storing data for the gamma-correcting (see table memory section 2d, and 2e, see col. 10, lines 43-46, and 66-67 and col. 11, lines 1-3).

Regarding claims 3, 12, 22 and 31, Yamada et al. discloses a color filter being formed at position corresponding to the pixel electrode (see col. 22, lines 15-23).

Regarding claims 11, 18, 21 and 30, Yamada et al. discloses the EL display device is used in an electronic device selected from the group consisting of an EL display.

5. Claims 7, 16, 26 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. (US 5,990,629) and Shioya et al. (US 6,091,382) and Von Stein et al. (US 6,529,243) and in view of Yamazaki et al. (US 6,388,652).

Regarding claims 7, 16, 26 and 35, Yamada et al. and Ishioya et al. and Von Stein et al. do not disclose the gamma-correcting is independently applied for each of signals of blue, green

and red. Yamazaki et al. discloses the gamma-correcting is independently applied for each of signals of blue, green and red (see figure 14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of using gamma-correcting is independently applied for each of signals of blue, green and red as taught by Yamazaki et al. into the system of Yamada et al., Shioya et al. and Von Stein et al. for producing the claimed invention because this would provide an improving the EL display having correction values for driving conditions of individual surface of the electron beam, by applying correction independently.

6. Claims 8, 17, 27 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. (US 5,990,629) and Shioya et al. (US 6,091382) and Von Stein et al. (US 6,529,243) as applied to claims 1,9,19 and 28, in view of Yamazaki et al. (US patent 6,388,652 cited by Applicant), and further in view of Yamazaki et al. (US patent 6,445,005).

Yamada et al., Shioya et al. Von Stein et al and Yamazaki (6,388,652) disclose every feature of the claimed invention as discussed above; however, they do not disclose the EL element comprises a luminescent layer comprising a polymer organic material. Yamazaki et al. (6,445,005) disclose an EL layer (45) is formed and made of polymer type organic material (see column 10, lines 37-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of using the an EL layer is formed and made of polymer type organic material as taught by Yamazaki et al. (6,445,005) into the device system of Yamada et al., Shioya et al., Von Stein et al. and Yamazaki et al. (6,388,652) for producing the claimed

invention because this would provide a light of white color to be a light emitting layer (see Yamazaki et al., 6445,005, see column 10, lines 62-63), and therefore, increasing the brightness of the display.

7. Claims 4, 13, 23 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada et al. (US 5,990,629) and Shioya et al. (US 6,091,382), and Von Stein et al. (US 6,529,243) as applied to claims 1, 9, 19 and 28 above, in view of Yamazaki et al. (US patent 6,388,652), and further in view of Choi et al. (US patent 6,583,577).

Yamada et al., Shioya et al., Von Stein et al. and Yamazaki (6,388,652) disclose every feature of the claimed invention as discussed above, however, they do not disclose the EL element comprises a first pixel comprising a blue luminescent layer, a second pixel comprising a green luminescent layer, and a third pixel comprising a red luminescent layer. Choi et al. disclose in figures 2 and 4 an EL element comprises a first pixel (B) comprising a blue luminescent layer, a second pixel (G) comprising a green luminescent layer, and a third pixel (R) comprising a red luminescent layer (see first to third EL diodes, see figure 4, see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of using the first, second and third pixels comprising blue, green and red by EL diodes as taught by Choi et al. into the system of Yamada et al., Shioya et al. Von Stein et al. and Yamazaki (6,388,652) because this would be independently driven without a complicatedly-designed data driving circuit, thereby simplifying the data driving circuit as well as reducing the product cost.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 7-13, 16-23, 26-32 and 35-36 filed 4/3/08 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KIMNHUNG NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-7698. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI, FROM 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Kimnhung Nguyen/

Examiner, Art Unit 2629

June 14, 2008

/Richard Hjerpe/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629

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